



THE ARIZONA MINER.

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

FORT WHIPPLE, WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1864.

COL. WOOLSEY'S EXPEDITION.

The absorbing topic of interest and discussion in this part of the Territory, is the expedition against the Pinal Apaches, commanded by Lt. Col. King S. Woolsey, which started out on the 29th ult. It is composed of an hundred men, representing all of the main mining and ranching districts, and is a very formidable movement against the savages. With scarcely an exception the men are used to mountain travel, cool, courageous and enduring. Moreover they have had much experience in Indian fighting, and having suffered greatly from the recent depredations, they are eager to chastise the wily foe. The success they have already met is, we trust, but an indication of that which will attend their march. Under date of Ash creek, April 2d, Col. Woolsey writes to Secretary McCormick:

I reached here this evening on my return from the mountains west of the San Francisco. We jumped a rancheria of Apaches yesterday, and killed fourteen. I am on my way to the rendezvous on the headwaters of the Agua Fria. We have sent thirty five men back across the divide to-night under P. McCannon. They will be at a rancheria early to-morrow morning—and will be apt to have a fight—also one next day. On Tuesday they are to join us. We will all meet in the upper valley of the San Francisco on Wednesday next, to start for Big Ramp's village on the Salt River.

Please hurry up Captain Walker with the additional provisions, as we will be short before we get back. If we are kept in food we will punish the red thieves severely. It is hard to see our brave men bare-footed and poorly clad, and they ought at least to have an abundant supply of provisions. Better men never followed any one to battle. A. Ingalls was wounded to day by an arrow. Dr. Alsop dressed the wounds, and he is resting well. The soldiers with me fight like old hands. Charles Beach killed three Indians. Holman one. Four of the boys are with McCannon to-night.

This looks like work, and is fully confirmed in a note of the same date from Mr. Henry Clifton, who says:

On the first of April, some eight or ten miles east of Black Canon, on Bradshaw's diggings, we surprised a rancheria of Indians, and killed fourteen of them. We found no stock, but plenty of signs in the shape of horses' tails, and ox-hides. Col. Woolsey recognized one piece of hide as belonging to a large stock bull, which he brought to the Agua Fria Ranch, from his ranch on the Gila. The piece of hide had a brand on it which several others recognized. On the first, while we were at Cane Creek, Artemus Ingalls, came into camp with two arrow wounds, one in the back and the other in the right shoulder. He had been hunting with a party. About a mile from camp, they separated, and as he was coming alone around a rocky point he was surprised by five or six Apaches. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, he took to his heels. On reaching camp his wounds were dressed by Dr. Alsop, and although I think he is badly injured, it is the general impression that he will recover. Indian hunting tries the men severely—many are already foot-sore, but all are in good spirits. If we can be supplied with provisions, we will give the Apaches a good punishment.

In a note to Major Willis, Col. Woolsey gives some interesting particulars:

The Indians were all Tontos and Pinals, but the arrows are like those of the Yapais and Mohaves. At the rancheria they were making nearly a thousand of the same kind. I think they intended to make us suppose that the Mohaves and Yumas are committing depredations. I have never before seen arrows of this kind among the Apaches. The Moccasins all belonged to the latter.

Col. Woolsey sent Secretary McCormick and Major Willis each a quiver of arrows as among the first trophies of the expedition.

Col. Poston, Superintendent of Indian affairs, enroute to this post with an escort of fifty Maricopa and Pimo Indians under Juan Olivarez,

met Col. Woolsey's messenger to that Chief at Antelope and having been liberally supplied with provisions turned off with his braves to join the expedition above the lower valley of the San Francisco. By this time we hope that the forces of Col. Poston and Col. Woolsey are united.

Our readers need not be told that it is of the first importance, that this movement against the Apaches should be cordially sustained. The supply of provisions contributed from this post consisted simply of flour, bacon and coffee for sixty men for thirty days. Much more will be needed to keep the large party on the war path for fifty or sixty days the shortest time in which they can accomplish all that is desired. Subscription lists have been opened for obtaining funds to procure additional supplies from Antelope. Captain Walker volunteers to convey them to the expedition within twenty days. We are glad to know that many liberal donations have been made, and we earnestly urge all to give freely. If we would have peace and prosperity, and secure the increase of population we so much wish, we must put an end to the Apache disturbances. Nothing will so surely hasten the occupation and development of the Territory—and no consummation is so devoutly desired by all who have the best interests of this rich mineral country at heart.

THE CHAVEZ CUT-OFF.

To-day Lt. Col. Chavez returned from his explorations for a direct road from here to the Little Colorado, at the point where the Whipple road first reaches it from the East, that is to say about 90 miles West of Zuni. Surveyor General Clark and General Carleton, were both of the opinion that such a cut-off could be found, and the latter authorized Col. Chavez to make search for it, and to return by it if practicable, to the Rio Grande. We are happy to announce that Col. Chavez reports a wagon-road, well supplied with wood, water and grass. Going from here to Woolsey's Ranch, 30 miles, nearly South, the general direction from there is North Easterly, over a comparatively open and level country, saving forty miles of heavy timber, cedar, pine and piñon. The San Francisco river is crossed in the upper valley, four miles above the point where the Governor's party surprised the Indian rancheria. There is but one large canon upon the route, that called by the Colonel, the Cathedral Canon, owing to its curious formation. It is described as much less formidable than Hell Canon on the Pishon road 15 miles North of here. The Chavez cut-off, will save between seventy and eighty miles of travel from the Rio Grande to the new gold fields and some sixty miles in coming to this post. In opening this new and direct connection with the Whipple road, the Colonel has rendered a timely and most important service, both to Arizona and to New Mexico. We congratulate him, and the General Commanding, upon their sagacity in the matter, and we have no doubt that when the roads from here to Fort Mohave and La Paz are properly developed, we shall have a continuous route from the Rio Grande to the great Colorado, and to the Pacific, much superior to any upon the continent. About 60 miles North-East from here, Colonel Chavez discovered a handsome lake, a mile in length and of nearly the same width, which he named Lake Carleton. He gave names to the various springs, streams, and camps on the road, all of which will doubtless appear in his official report, which we hope to publish. The Colonel with Lieut. Robinson and the balance of Co. H, 11th Missouri Volunteers, and the necessary wagons, will leave here on Sunday next, for the Rio Grande, via the new road and Fort Wingate. We wish them a safe and speedy journey, and have no doubt that they will give a good report of our new country, and its prospects.

A complimentary letter to Col. Chavez from the Governor and other civil officers, will be published in our next. Lieut. Robinson was included in the testimonial to Capt. Butcher, printed in our present issue.

EMIGRATION.—Governor Low, of California, writes to Governor Goodwin:

"There is considerable interest here in Arizona. The establishment of your government will give an impetus to emigration, and I have little doubt that the summer will witness quite an influx of people from this coast into your Territory."

Letters from the Eastern States bear the same encouragement. There is little doubt, despite all the reports derogatory to the Territory, but that we shall have a large increase of population during the present year. We hear of several trains on the way from the Rio Grande, via Fort Wingate. Col. Chavez hopes to meet them in time to direct them to his new road.

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

One of the best indications of the confidence felt, both in the mining and other resources, of the Territory, is shown in the advancing prosperity of the old towns, and the springing up of numerous new and promising settlements. Tucson, the best known place in the Territory, is renewing its youth. People are flocking in from all quarters, and we hear that it is quite difficult to get rooms there, but that new buildings in course of construction, are likely to supply the demand.

La Paz, on the Colorado, is also said to be gaining in population and trade. It is in the centre of an important mineral region; has Steamboat communication; is on the direct line from California to the new gold fields hereabouts, and already has a stage line from San Bernardino. The opening of the Ehrenburg road to Weaver, will put La Paz in quick and direct communication with this district.

On the Colorado, in a direct line west from Castle Dome Mountain, a town has been laid out on what is termed the Pitoti (deriving its name from a weed found only in that vicinity), called Castle Dome City, the situation of the same being eligible, as there is a permanent landing for the river steamboats. From the city to the mountain, a good wagon road has been opened over a perfectly level plain composed of gravel, the distance being only twenty miles.

Arizona City, opposite Fort Yuma, is likely to become a busy place. It is the point from which goods brought up the river for Tucson, must be landed, and whence government, and other trains, are constantly starting. In the new gold region, Goodwin, (named in honor of the Governor) on Granite creek, 30 miles South of this post, is located in a timbered and beautiful country. Already several stores have been erected, and there are indications of enterprise, on the part of the proprietors of the place, which must, if persevered in, make it a success.

The settlement of Weaver, at the diggings known by that name (sometimes called the Antelope diggings) is growing, and if the road to La Paz is found practicable, it must attain considerable importance.

THE MOHAVE ROAD.

The mission of Captain Enos, who accompanied Major Willis from the Rio Grande to this place, was to find, if possible, a direct and practicable, wagon road from here to the Colorado. He was not successful in discovering any except to Fort Mohave, of which Mr. S. H. Herring, one of the California Volunteers, who was with him, furnishes us the following account:

"The country between Fort Whipple and Fort Mohave is much broken. Three ranges of mountains of granite, quartz, sandstone and volcanic formation, run North and South, with intersecting hills and plains. There is but little land that can be cultivated, owing to an insufficiency of water for irrigation. There is, however, water enough on the road for trains, and it is of an excellent quality, the longest stretch without water being 25 miles, from one of the tributaries of Williams Fork to Hualapai spring. Grass is abundant, and the hills are wooded with cedar and pine to within 40 miles of Mohave, from which to that post, there is a desert. Game is plenty upon the road.

After striking the Beale route, we found a few miles of graded road, though pretty steep. The only really bad place between Whipple and Mohave, with the exception of some heavy sand near the Colorado, are in crossing the ranges of mountains. We could not avoid crossing a succession of spurs and ravines which make the route difficult for heavy wagons. The passage through these might be greatly improved by a little labor, or perhaps a better road might be found further North."

This testimony is that of many who have been over the route, and we think it sufficient to demonstrate that the road is by no means impracticable. But we do not give up securing a good route from the new mines to the Colorado, at the mouth of Williams' Fork. Captain Walker, and others whose judgement is worth having, are confident that such an one can be found. If it should be, it would form a connection with a road lately travelled from there to Los Angeles, and pronounced the shortest and best from the Colorado to the Pacific.

This matter of roads to the Colorado, is a very important one, and we shall be obliged to persons who will furnish additional facts concerning any of them.

MARSHAL DUFFIELD writes from Tucson that some claims on the Colorado, 40 miles above Yuma, which he located in December last, have proven as rich as any discovered in the Territory. Thirty-three ounces of pure silver were (he learns) taken from sixty pounds of ore—the balance being nearly pure lead.

MR. SAMUEL ADAMS is not pleased with the allusions to him in the last number of the MINER, albeit they must strike any reasonable man as respectful and proper. We did not speak with the confidence which Mr. Adams does of the new navigation company because we know but little of it, nor did we join in his hue and cry against the old company, because we know it has had much to contend with, as is shown by an article given on our first page. We did say, however, that the navigation of the river should be improved, and that if the new company (if such there be) could do so much better than the old, it would be a great public benefit. We say so still, and all efforts such as that made by Mr. Adams, at Woolsey's Ranch on the 29th ult., to prove that we mean to defend a monopoly, are base and foolish. Mr. Adams, who is an aspirant for Congress, without the most remote chance of success, is undoubtedly much in want of capital, but he cannot make it by such absurd and vulgar barangues as that made at Woolsey's. If he had a friend there before he opened his mouth he assuredly had none when he closed it. His contemptuous and unjust allusions to the civil officers were promptly and overwhelmingly refuted by Secretary McCormick, and as for his low denunciations of the MINER, they but show the wisdom of our determination to know Mr. Adams before extolling him, and his efforts, as other papers have done. In this connection we print the following letter:

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA,
April 4, 1864.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:

SIR:—Learning that Mr. Samuel Adams, in a speech made at Woolsey's Ranch on the 29th ult., quoted me as authority for certain statements upon which he based an attack upon the civil officers of the Territory, I have to say that I have at no time given Mr. Adams the slightest groundwork for accusations against any of the aforesaid officers.

I am, your ob't. servant,

JOHN HOWARD.

WORKING THE OLD MINES.—We are pleased to know that the Arizona and Santa Rita Silver and the Maricopa Copper Mining Companies, are about to begin working their valuable mines in the southern part of the Territory. These companies were among the earliest (the first named owning the Heintzleman mine, and being heretofore known as the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company,) to recognize the great mineral wealth of Arizona. Their operations were suspended several years since, by the Apache disturbances.

Mr. Davidson, said to be an accomplished engineer, is at the Heintzleman mine, with a number of workmen. He is at present engaged in clearing the mine of water and other obstructions.

Mr. Dwight Morehouse, and his two brothers, left here some weeks since for the Santa Rita mine, where they will be employed. Mr. Wrightson, the agent and a principal owner in the Santa Rita Company, is expected to arrive at an early day.

Mr. Hopkins, agent of the Maricopa Copper Company, is at the Pimo villages, and will, we believe, begin operations upon the lodes of that company on the Gila, at an early day.

These indications of activity on the part of old companies, with the organization of new corporations, and the constant discovery of new mines, speak well for the development and prosperity of the Territory.

SECRETARY MCCORMICK has returned from the mines after a visit of some days. He was at Woolsey's Ranch on Monday and Tuesday of last week encouraging in every way the expedition against the Pinals. On Tuesday he addressed the members of Col. Woolsey's command, and headed the subscription for additional provisions with a contribution of an hundred dollars for himself, and the same amount for the Governor—a practical evidence of interest in the matter which was well appreciated.

On Wednesday Mr. McCormick, accompanied by Captain Walker and others, visited Lynx creek, and witnessed the mining operations there. He reports the claims as paying unusually well, though but 75 men are left upon the creek, many having gone with Col. Woolsey. In the evening the Secretary addressed the miners at a meeting presided over by Captain Walker. He spoke of the resources of the Territory and of the means to their development. On Thursday Mr. McCormick, and others, went to Groom's creek, and spent that day, and most of Friday, in inspecting the lodes in that vicinity. On Friday afternoon, the Secretary drove to Sheldon's Ranch and on Saturday returned to the post, much pleased with his excursion and more confident than ever of the value of the mining region through which he had passed.